HIS PROPOSITION TO UNITE A CALL OF THE

ROUSE WITH THE YEAS AND NAYS-SCHOOL MASTER HOLMAN LECTURES AGAIN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, Washington, Feb. 2 .- As he had done so many times before, Mr. Reed to da. completely up et the equanimity of the Democrats. This time he did it without apparent intention, and he seemed to be surprised. If anything that is Democratic can be innocent and sensible, the amendment which he offered to the rules this morning and supported in one of his most lucid ogent and convincing speeches must be so regarded. It was in substance a copy of a proposition offered in the XLVIth Congress by that paragon of Democratic virtue and fairness, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and supported by such eminent Democratic statesmen, albeit partisans, as Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Mr. Springer, the present distinguished Democratic leader of the House. It was a proposition which, in brief, after arresting members and bringing them before the House permits them to vote if they choose, and if they do not choose, provides that they shall be counted as a part of the quorum. Now, what happened? There sat Springer, the declared leader of the House, and there also sat Mills, the ex-Premier. The latter might well have sat mute as he did on yesterday, but It was incumbent upon the former to spring into the

He did not do so, and the Sage of Corsicana saw and selzed his opportunity. He rose, and the House lis-tened with rept attention, if not with awe, as he delivered his maiden speech in the LHd Congress. As the well-remembered tones rang through the hall, men forgot the turgid elequence of McMillin, who had preceded him and who had declared with feebly violent assertion that the representative of the people who would vote behind closed doors "would deserve to be sent to the penitentlary." He sat down, covered with perspiration and glory, and remained silent until he had en again goaded to fury and eloquence by the calm but insatiate Reed, who deprecated any exhibition of partisan feeling on such an occasion. Then again up rose the ex-Premier, and, for the nonce, he assumed the reins of leadership, while Premier Springer diligently conned ancient volumes of "The Record." It was extremely refreshing to see and hear the real leader o the majority, as he waved his arms and hurled de fiance in the teeth of the opponents of "Jeffersonian Democracy."

After him came Springer. It was like listening to a cheap tiff whistle after hearing the clear, resonant notes of a bugle.

Another episode of the day's debate was interesting Schoolmaster Holman's lecture on "economy," illus trated by ancient statistics, drew a good many members within the reach of his squeaking voice, and he spoke with great earnestness, if not with convincing eloquence, and made some impression in favor of "riders on appropriation tills; at least he did until he became nettled by interruptions, and began to scold.

Holman would be a persunsive speaker if nobody should ever interrupt or reply to him; he is all right if he is allowed to argue both sides of a question." was comment of a prominent Democrat to-day, after listening to the speech of the Hoosier "economist" and what followed it. It was actually cruel for Governor Dingley and Mr. Boutelle to deal with him and Bloun As everybody knows, who is familiar with the history of legislation during the last fifted years, the "Holman rule" which permitted "riders" of appropriation bills was a mockery, so far as economy was concerned, while it was in vogue, and the most praiseworthy act of the Democrat House in the XLIXth Congress was to erase the last vestige of it. The attempt now to revive it in a more drastic form than it then existed is one which no statesman except a Holman would make. The Burrows amendment, giving the Speaker the

right to count a quorum, was rejected.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, ofered an amendment, providing that whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question there shall be a call of the House and the year and shall at the same time be ordered. As each member answers to his name, he shall vote on the yeas and nays. Mr. Reed stated that the amendment was similar to one offered some years ago by John Randolph Tucker.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, opposed the amendmen and invelghed against the action of the last Congress in locking the doors during a call of the House. He referred to the celebrated foot of Mr. Kilgore, of Texas. in kicking open the door, and declared that he had done perfectly right. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Mills, of Texas, said that it showed the adher

ence of the Democratic party to freedom that so great a man as Mr. Tucker could not induce it to depart from the fundamental principle of representative government.

Mr. Reed desired to devest the debate of all partisan Mr. Reed desired to devest the detate of an partisan character, and as he was proposing a Democratic amendment (supported by first rule Democratic authority), he was sure the House would not allow likely to be lashed into a Democratic state of mind. Mr. Reed then quoted from runarks made by Mr. Springer and by Mr. Blackburn in favor of the Tucker amendment when it was first offered.

Mr. Springer in retort quoted against Mr. Reed his utterances upon that occasion in opposition to the amendment.

erances upon the first suggested as a compromise Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, suggested as a compromise at the gentleman from Midne adopt the speech of gentleman from illinois and the gentleman from inois adopt the speech from the gentleman from the That would save time and put an end to

Maine. That would save time and put an end to the controversy.

The sme-diment was rejected.

Mr. Eurrows, of Michigan, offered an emendment providing that no dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker. Rejected.

Mr. Ecather offered an amendment striking out all that part of the rule giving permission to ligislate on appropriation talls when in the interest of a retrenchment in expenditures. He said he did this to test the sensy of the House.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, sustained the provision; and was replied to by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, who predicted that if the proposition were incorporated in the rules October would find the House still in season.

sion.

Mr. Bleunt, of G'orgia, advocated the rule. The
only way to retreach expenditures was to retreach
them; and the only way this could be accomplished
was by lexislation on appropriation hills.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, in supporting the
rule, advocated the doctrine of riders upon appro-

rule, advocated the doctrine
priation bills.

Mr. Lynch, of Wisconsin, opposed the rule; and Mr.
Pickler, of South Dakota, took the same view, basing
his opposition upon the ground that no greater pow r
should be given to the appropriations committee, and
opposed the power of the Committee on Rules.

Pending action the House adjourned.

THE LOSS ONE CENT POSTAGE WOULD CAUSE. Washington, Feb. 2.—Representative John S. Hender-son, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, received a reply from the Postmaster-General to-day as to what effect one cent postage and half-cent postal-cards would have upon the revenue of the Postoffice Department. The estimated revenue of the Department for the current year is \$72,777,140 72. Of this 62.5 per cent is revenue from domestic first-class matter. A reduction of one half in the rate would result in a loss of \$22,742. 850 28 on the basis of the estimated business of the present fiscal year. The loss of revenue from reducing the postage of postal-cards would be \$2,330,000, or r total loss of \$25,072,859 28. The foregoing estimate is, of course, based upon the assumption that a like amount of business would be done as under the present rates; but, while there would probably be someth more than a normal growth of business, it is no all likely that the revenue would compensate for

THE VANDERBILT YACHT CASE. Washington, Feb. 2.—The Treasury Department has asked the Attorney-General for an opinion as to what further action shall be taken by the Government in the case of Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Conqueror. It is probable that an appeal will be taken from Judge Brown's decision that yachts purchased abroad and

brought into the United States are not dutiable articles within the meaning of the tariff laws. STOPPING A FRAUDULENT PRACTICE.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular to customs officers in regard to importations of animals for breeding purposes. It gives a complete list of recognized record books, and says: It having been ascertained that registers have been stablished for the sole object of making cross-bred and mongrel animals eligible for free entry into the and mongrel animals eligible for free entry 18to the United States it is hereby directed that on and after April 1, 1802, no animal which is brought into the United States from foreign countries for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer furnishes a certificate which shall contain a pedigree in the form hereafter given, showing that all the ancestors have been recorded in a book of record established for that breed for five generations on the side of the sire, and four on the side of the dam. Gogether with the affidavit of the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree.

I pedigree. with the recommendation of the mecordance with the recommendation of the customs are retary of Agriculture, officers of the customs are ely directed not to admit horses recorded in the called "Select Clydesdale Stud Book" to free entry.

AN INDEMNITY CLAIM ON CHILL Washington, Feb. 2.-W. W. Kerr, late Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, to-day presented at the Department of State a claim for indemnity from the Chillan Government for the murder of Charles one of the Baltimore's sallors.

STILL DEBATING THE RULES. | Valparaiso. The petition is signed by John I. Riggin.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION PROMULGAT-

ING THE SCHEDULES. Washington, Feb. 2.-The President to-day issued the following proclamation in relation to reciprocity with

Whereas, Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Cor gress approved October 1, 1590, entitled "An act to the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," the attention of the Govern ment of the German Empire was called to the action of the Congress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said section 3 to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United

Whereas, The Charge d'Affaires of the German Empire at Washington has communicated to the special Plenipotentiary of the United States the fact that, in view of the act of Congress above cited, the German Imperial Government has, by one legal enactment, authorized the admission from and after February 1, 1892, into the German Empire, of the or merchandise, the product of the United States of America, named in the following schedule, on I

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Mill products of grain and pulse, to wit, ground or shelled grains, peeled backet, grouts with, fleur, continent cakes thaters' products with, fleur, continent cakes thaters' products with also ground.

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a loss than six weeks old weighing les than 10 kilograms ol. including animal hair not manifored ele-ethere as well as stuffs made flavors; (a) when as deed ground also hair riw. Free hetchelds, holied dyed also curred. And, Whereas, The special plenipotentiary of the

Unlied States has, by my direction, given assurance to the Charge d'Affaires of the German Empire at Washthat this action of the Government of the Ge maton that this action of the Government of the German Empire, in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United states of America on their importation into Germany, is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress, as set forth in Section 3 of said Act:

Now, therefore, be it known that I. Benjamin Harrison, Fresident of the United States of America, have caused the above stated medifications of the tariff laws of the German Empire to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

merica.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and cursed the sea of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of February, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Nicety two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred

d sixteenth. BENJAMIN HARRISON. By the President: JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

THE SILVER CAUCUS ARANDONED

PREE-COINAGE DEMOCRATS RESOLVED TO PASS

A BILL IN THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 2 (Special).—It is said upon good Democratic authority that the House Democratic field: cancus set for Friday night to settle the policy of the majority in regard to silver coinage will not be held. Various reasons are negligible for this change of pur-Mr. Harter, of Ohio, who circulated and defeined signatures to the petition for the caucus, exdales that he has withdrawn it because he believes hat the anti-free-coinage men are daily gaining trength, which would seem to be an admission that feel that accessions are necessary. A better explanation seems to be the one given to a Tribune cor respondent to day by several Democratic advocates of free coinage, that they did not propose to go into a caucus which was to bind them and not bind their opponents. This was said with considerable feeling. one of them, whose influence is potential in the coun-

ils of the majority, remarked: The minority which is opposed to free columns the mind-ity which is opposed to free college inows well that it is not mining ground, and, moreover, that the majority is in carnest. Why should we have a caucus on that question, which is one to be settled by votes in the House? If we went into a caucus, and outvoted the anti-free-collage men they would refuse to be bound by the decision. They will vote against a Free Coinnge hill to the House in any case, and there is no reason therefore why we should

raste time caucusing on the question." So far as could be learned to-day, there is no abatement in the strength of the determination of the freecoinage Democrats to bring in a bill and pass it through \$53,453,636 and National bank notes \$1,377,797. Gold the House. If the bill is to be defeated, it must be in certificates held as cash by the Treasury February 1 session on a yea and nay vote. In the Senate, oo, the Democratic party will have to go on record on the free image que ton. The Finance Committee certainly will do nothing to prevent a vote being eached on a Free Comage bill at this session, for it reached on a Free Coinage bill at this session, for it decided to-day to take up Mr. Steward's bill soon and give it a hearing. The committee will then report it back to the senate, though with an unfavorable recommendation. This report, however, will send the bill to the calendar, from which Mr. Stewart can move at any time to have it taken up for actil a. Democratic Senators who have heretofore voted for free coinage will then have no chance to escape the issue.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM COMES UP AGAIN. Washington, Feb. 2.—The celebrated McGarrahan claim to the Rancho Panoche Grande in California has node its reappearance in this Congress. This claim antedates the Mexican War and has figured in Con-gress for thirty years. Its consideration by the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which it was referred in the House, was begun this morning. Mr. Me-Garrahan simply asks that the claim be referred to the Court of Claims, which is to determine the validity

SOUNDINGS FOR THE HAWAIIAN CABLE. Washington, Feb. 2.- The President to-day transmitted to the Secate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in response to a resolution relative to the sound-ings for a cable between California and the Hawaiian Islands. The Secretary says that, as no naval vessel was available, the Fish Commission steamer Albatross was obtained to make the soundings. The work began October 9 last on a direct line between Salinas Landing, Monterey Bay, and Honolulu and was extended to a point 31 degrees 43 minutes north latitude, 137 degrees 30 minutes west longitude, from which the vessel returned to San Francisco for repairs.

On November 7 work was resumed and the line of soundings carried to Honolulu, where the Albatross arrived November 21. The shores of the Island Quahu were examined for a suitable place to land and the second line of soundings was then made between that second line of sonnuings was then made between that Island and Montercy Bay, Cal. This line was finished January 28 and the data have not yet reached the Navy Department. Salinas Bay is ninety-eight miles south of San Francisco and was selected as a starting point in consequence of its advantages for landing and protecting the cable.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bettern of the reschange.

OPPOSING THE BRIDGES.

ENATE COMMITTEE'S HEARING TO NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN INTERESTS.

MAYOR GRANT SENDS A LEITER OBJECTING TO

THE PROPOSED ENTERPRISES. Washington, Feb. 2 .- A hearing was given this morning by the Senate Committee on Commerce to persons favoring and opposing hills introduced in Congress to and East rivers.

Representative Thomas F. Magner, repre people of Brooklyn, opposed the construction of any bridge over the East River, on the general ground that additional bridges were not wanted by the people of Brooklyn. The present bridge served every needful purpose. He objected to the bill relating to the stipulating that the bridge must be 150 feet in height, or 15 feet higher than the present structure. He held that if vessels had to lower their masts when going under this bridge they might as well keep them low-ered until passing the proposed bridge, and the addi-Honal height was not necessary.

Mr. Magner also said the people of Brooklyn de-eidedly objected to that section of the bill which gave the power of fixing the rate of fare to the Secretary of Objection was made by him to the provision in the bill granting free transportation to United States mails over the bridge. He thought that the Government received ample compensation for carrying a let er from Brooklyn to New-York. Representative Coombs also opposed the bill, on the

ground that an additional bridge was not needed.

The Representatives of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company also appeared before the committee in favor of the bill introduced in Congress to allow the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River between New-York and New-Jersey, and a delgation representing the West End Association of New York appeared in opposition to the bill, on the ground that the erection of the necessary terminal facilities in New-York would greatly decrease the

value of property.

Mr. Clarke, chief engineer of the proposed bridge explained by means of a map the featur's of the mbridge, its location, and the great advantages that would accrue to commerce in facilitating transports ion between New-York City and the rest of the country. He spoke of the enormous value of traffice between New-York City and New-Jersey and the gr at difficulty now experienced in handling it with com-fort and convenince, and showed how this could be obviated by the proposed additional means of con necting two States. A description of the structures was given, and it was stated that in vi w of its height it would in no way interfere with navigation and con

merce.

Mayor Grant's private secretary presented a lette from the Mayor protesting against the bridge of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company. It states that the provisions of the bill have been complained of by the residents of a considerable district of New York as a menace to the rights of property-owners in the District between Tenth-st, and ne-hundred and eighty first st., though the compre hensive permission for approaches and connection with railroads makes them a menuce almost indefinitely It says that as only \$500,000 has been subscribed to an enterprise that will cost not less than \$30,000,000 it was questioned whether a long-continued detrimental ondition to property interests could be permitted with justice, and that "the recent spectacular complian justice, and that "the recent spectacular compliant with the provisions of the company's act of incorporation providing that the bridge shall be begin on or before Jamaszy 1, 1842, which compliance consisted of the turning over of a few spades full of earth, has no added to the confidence of the people." A couffic with State Jurisdiction is threatened over the question of the right to lay radical tracks, withheld by the act of these portation, but granted in the Senate bit under consideration. It is apprehended that the wording may allow the confidence of a rapid transit system of elevated reads in New York.

System of elevated reads in New York.

Colonel Andrews, of the North River Bridge Company, argued against Courses-bonal authorization for the construction of another bridge, as the traffic would not austian another bridge. ain another bridge.

CHANGES IN THE CIRCULATION. A NET INCREASE FOR JANUARY OF OVER \$15,000,000.

Vinshington, Feb. 2 (Special).- The Treasury Depart ment's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during January, Issued to-day, shows a net increase during last menth of \$15,073,309. Of the various of money in circulation there was a decrease during January of \$3,670,038 in United States notes \$2,100,561 in standard silver dollars, \$1,250,826 in Cational bank notes, 8679,261 in silver certificates \$500,850 in subsidiary sliver and \$106,158 in gold coin. On the other hand, there was an increase of \$15,072,*40 in gold certificates, \$7,495,000 in currency certificates and \$742,262 in silver Treasury notes.

The total circulation on February 1 is placed at The changes in the circulation of various kinds money during January, & gether with the amounts in

Gold coin. Standard aliver dollars Standard aliver dollars Standard sliver Gold certificates Silver certificates Silver Treasury notes CU S notes Currency certificates National bank notes	148,100,119 320,817,508 75,294,057 283,767,351 9,265,000	Feb. 1, 1892, \$407, 833,027 \$407, 833,027 \$10,030 \$62,915,071 \$103,178,007 \$76,038,315 \$30,007,313 \$16,739,000 \$167,176,907
Total	1,588,781,729 mey coined or	\$1,603,855,125 Issued and in the following

Gold certificates 290.354.643 6.21 Silver Trackury notes 81.553.000 5.51 Silver Trackury notes 316.683.01 16.38 Urited States notes 10.882.000 36.683.01	Gold cointandard silver deliars	70.910.813	In Treasur #108 454 17 351,653.11 14,491.84 17,484.81
National book notes	Cold certificates	229 3 1 6 13 81 5 3 0 00 3 10 681 016 16 850 003	6,216,33 5,514,63 16,583,70 50,00 6,029,33

During January there was an increase in bullion and in each and every kind of money held by the Tree iry amounting to \$19,550,781. The store of ver bullion increased \$3,971,178, gold bullion \$2,087. 660, gold coin \$1,820,114, standard silver dollars \$2,435,561 and subsidiary silver \$705,517. United Sintes notes increased \$3,670,008, sliver Treasury notes amounted to \$17,486,810, an increase during January of \$14,000; sliver certificates held as cash on February I were \$6,216,336, an increase during January of \$2,261,586, and currency certificates held as eash amounted to \$50,000, a decrease of \$110,000 during the last month. The store of gold buillon in the Treasury on February 1 aggregated \$84,299,689 and silver buillon \$57,940,646.

THE BILL TO REFORM THE PUBLIC PRINTING. Washington, Feb. 2.-The bill for the reform of the public printing, drawn by the special joint committee of both houses of Congress which investigated the pub-He printing system during the summer recess, was taken up to day in the Senate and its scope and purpose were explained by Chairman Manderson and others. The House of Representatives, it will be remembered, stradgled this deserving measure of economy some weeks are, because it seemed to interfere to some extent with the present extravarant and wasteful "public document" privileges of members of Congress. In the Senate, where the real value of such perquisites is better appreciated, the need of some amendment of the lavish method of printing and distribution now in vogue is more strongly felt, and more active interest is naturally shown in any movement to minimize wast. and reduce the public printing to reasonable proportions. The bill of the special committee will probably pass the Senate without much difficulty, and it will then have another chance in the House, where its many merits, it is to be hoped, will on second trial appeal more successfully to the good sense of those who last more successfully to the good sense of those who last month supported the demagogic motion to posipone this measure indefinitely. A vote is expected to be reached to morrow afternoon on the bill, which may, however, be amended in various details during the dis-cussion in the Schate.

A FULL MEETING OF THE CABINET. Washington, Feb. 2.—There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day for the first time in many weeks. It is understood, however, that no busine of special importance was transacted.

THE SMUGGLING OF CANADIAN FISH. Washington, Feb. 2.- special Agent Moore has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the alleged fraudulent importation of Canadian fish at Cape Vincent, N. Y., by the Lake Ontario Fish Company. He says that he has evidence that the Government has been defrauded of nearly \$8,000 in duties on fish smuggled into Cape Vincent during the last year, and that the practice prevailing at that port in regard to fish imported from Canada is shamefully fraudulent.

He says he is using every effort to break up the practice and to bring the oftenders to justice.

SPRINGER'S OWN LITTLE DARK LANTERN. SHOWN TO THE COMMITTEE IN PRIVATE, BUT WILL PROBABLY BE WITHDRAWN FOR REPAIRS.

Washington, Feb. & (Special).-Chalrman Springer, of the Committee on Ways and Means, has procured a neat little dark lantern which he exhibited to his admiring Democratic colleagues of the committee today, after the door had been locked and the curtain construct bridges across the Hudson River by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company and by the North River Bridge Company, and also against the bill. After some examination several of the spectadrawn. The tiny wick was lighted, the slide opened general bill to regulate bridges over both the Hudson tors complained that the light was too dim and asked for a bigger lantern-one which would enable them to see the tariff rates on manufactured woollens, even if they should be made as small as they were by the the able chairman demurred, on the ground that the "New-England manufacturers wouldn't stand it," and thereupon followed a lively and not altogether harmo East River in detail and especially to that section ous discussion. It is even whispered that remarks were made to the effect that the bill as drawn was n symmetrical" nor would the effect of it, if enacted into law, be to reduce the price of woollen goods. Or one point, however, all were agreed and that was that it would be better to make haste slowly.

It leaked out that the able chairman, after wrestling for a number of days and nights with the information which has been poured upon him from official and un official sources, has been shaken in some of his off-hand conclusions in regard to the case and celerity with which "separate" bills can be framed, and is ready to admit that the task is a difficult as well as technis one In fact, the Sangamon statesman has almost reached the conclusion that it may be necessary, after all, to withdraw his pet bill for repairs, and in the meantime bring forward one which is "less complicated." sev-ernl bills of that description have been referred to the ommittee, notably one introduced by Mr. Lockwood, of Buffalo, to place celluloid on the free list. It is understood that two young men in Mr. Lockwood's own desire to start a celluloid factory, and as a preliminary thereto desire to have free "raw material." But, of course, suggestions to the statesmen who attended the dark lantern exhibition to day are superfluous. While their conference came to naught

he next one may be more fruitful. Colonel Mills has a fine, big dark lantern, in pe Colonel Mills has a fine, big dark lantern, in perfect order, which he would doubtless be willing to lend to springer and his colleagues, and which might make their path of duty more clear and piain. It is aiready sailly apparent, however, that the "poor man's blunket" is to receive no attention from this House for some time

MEASURES IN THE SENATE. Washington, Feb. 2 .- Among the bills reported from ommittees and placed on the calendar in the Senate o-day was one to amend the act to promote the ad-

ministration of justice in the Army. Mr. Palmer introduced a joint resolution to amend he Constitution so as to lave United States Senator elected by popular vote; and gave notice that he would, on some convenient occasion, address the Sen

ate on the subject. Among the bills introduced and referred were following

By Mr. Sherman-Granting arrears of pensions

By Mr. Vance-To repeal all acts discriminating it taxation against the circulating notes of State banks The bill to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs was taken up and laid aside withou action, Mr. Paddock giving notice that he would move to take it up is soon as the bill for public printing and bloding should be disposed of.

The bills appropriating \$100,000 for a public build-ing in Grand Forks, N. D., and \$100,000 for one at Fernandina, Fla., were passed.

TO TRANSFER BROOKLYN NAVY YARD LAND. Washington, Feb. 2 (Special),—Commodore N. V. Farquhar, the chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, has returned from New York, where he went to took into the matter of transferring additional groun now a part of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to the city of Brooklyn. The municipal authorities had asked that a parcel of this truct be sold, to the end that sailing piece of ground, fourteen acres in extent and lying west of Washington-ave., be disposed of to the city The shape of the parcel as selected Commodore Farquhar does not carry with it and water front, but, if the plan is accepted, would give the of a water run where versels could be accommodated.

The entrance would have to b. by the water front a The catrained by the city. The Department people present owned by the city. The Department people desire to hold on to all the yard's water-front. A good deal of room will be taken up by the new timber dry dock it is proposed to creet along-life the presen-simpson dock, and it is intended sometime in the fattur to build a third dock on the front which the Burca now withholds from the city.

THE DUBOIS CLAGGETT CONTEST. Washington, Feb. 2-In the Senate to da. Mr. Mitch ell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections ngainst \$1,525,756,251 on February 1, 1891, an increase of \$75,008,877 during the last twelve months.

The resolutions declars Ms. Dalack counter to the state of Idaho. made a report in the case of the Clargett Duhols con his seat, and that Mr. Clargett is not entitled to it He asked that the report and resolutions lie on the table, and gave notice that he would call them up at a very cerly day. Mr. Vance gave notice of a minor'ty report, which he said would be probably pre-sented the day after to-morrow.

SHERMAN HOAR'S SECOND LESSON, Washington, Feb. 2 especials.—That tearful young statesman, sherman Hoar, of Waltham, received another castigation to-day at the hands of his colleague, Mr. Morse, and hore it meekly. Mr. Morse said that although his colleague had violated the proprieties which should be regarded among gentlemen, he would be constrained to forgive him. It appeared from the statement that Mr. Hoar had obtained from the Gov ernment printing office the manuscript of Mr. Morse's speech and carried it away in his pocket, wigeh, true, was a most remarkable performance, to say the least. Mr. Morse, however, remarked that the sayings and doings of his colleague did not surprise him; they were all intended for "home consumption." Mr. Hoar had cultivated the impression among it's constituents that he it is who dictates the economic and financial onlicy of the House of Representatives, and, of course, he had to maintain his reputation. Mr. Morse then he had to maintain his reputation. Mr. Morse then exhibited a copy of a Boston newspaper in which, he said, fifteen words uttreed by his colleague in the House had been expanded into two columns. Mr. Morse's remarks created considerable merriment, which was not unchared by Democrart, who have not forgot was not unchared by Democrart, who have not forgot ten nor forgiven the bamptions young Waltham law ten nor forgiven the bamptions young Waltham law maker for his refusal to vote for Judge Crisp for speaker. His only reply to life colleague was that he did not propose to give him the benefit of any further advertisement.

A SITE FOR THE SHERMAN STATUE CHOSEN. Washington, Feb. 2 (Special).—The committee pointed to select a site for the sherman statue, consisting of Secretary Noble, General G. M. Dodge, pres dent of the Society of the Army of the Tenne-see, and Representative Henderson, of Iowa, visited several places to-day in company with General Schofield and enator Sherman. The site upon which they unan-mously agreed as the most eligible and appropriate the plaza south of the Treasury building and facing Pennsylvania ave., with the Capitol in the foreground, mile away. It was through this broad avenue that sherman's army marched to the grand review in May, 1865, and which is the chosen line of march of every civic and military parade. The committee had an interview with Secretary Foster, who expressed his hearty sympathy with their de-fre. The selection will hearty sympathy with their desire. The selection will require radification by Congress. That body is expected to make an appropriation of \$50,000 and the Loyal Legion, the Army of the Potomac, the G. A. R. and other military organizations are raising money for the erection of a statue and it is the purpose to make it one of the finest. The site chosen, if approved by Congress, will make it the most conspicuous in the city.

TO REPEAL THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE LAWS. Washington, Feb. 2 (Special).-The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day decided, by a arry vote, to recommend the repeal of the Ocean dail Service law, and authorized a slum-waisted states man from the Tennessee backwoods to prepare a report mbodying the views of the committee. there is no prospect that the bil will become a aw, but its introduction and adoption by a leading mittee of the House marks the length to which partisanship will carry men, not more than three of whom have an intelligent idea of the object which they have in view.

PLANS FOR THE PEARY RELIEF.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.-Professor Hellpin, in disussing the plans of the Peary relief party to-day, said the point of starting would probably be St. John's. N. F., about June 15. One year's supply of provi-sions will be taken. Search for records of Peary will be made fl.st at Cape York, then at Conical Rock and Walstenholm Island.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

Trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., North River, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 4:30, 8:15 n. m., 1:30, 3:45 (Lakewood Special), 4:20 (Express) p. m. No Sunday trains.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A NEW ROAD FOR LONG ISLAND. THE CORBIN INTEREST STRENGTHENING ITS HOLD IN THE REALM OF VEGETABLES AND SEA-BATHING.

Austin Corbin is "hustling" to make the allianbetween the Long Island system and the New-York and New-England a factor in the railway problem of the Eastern States that will worry the established Vanderbilt routes. Perhaps he foresees that the Var.derbilts may utilize some of the charters they have in Long Island and seek to introduce competition in Long Island in retaliation for the efforts to make New-York and New-England a rival of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford-Boston and Albany combi-nation. He has had incorporated at Albany articles for the New-York Bay Extension Rallroad Company, with a capital stock of \$600,000. The incorporate are Austin Corbin, Benjamin No.ton, George S. Edgell, William C. Wheeler, Everett R. Reynolds, Frank M. Kelly, William Kelly, D. S. Voorhees and James R. O. The road will start from Garden City, pass through

springueld, skirt the shore of Jamaica Eay, and strike the intersection of the tracks of the New-Lots branch and the tracks of the New-York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railroad. It will afford a direct rout from Oyster Bay to Bay Ridge, thereby bringing the Boston route of the Corbin-Bostwick raffrond combina tion about five miles nearer New-York tide-water than the present route, which ends in Brooklyn. From Bay Ridge it is expected to make connection by floats and ferry with the Central of New-Jersey or the Baltimore and Ohio, or any other road with which arrangements may be made. The new road will not interfere the existing Oyster Bay route until the through arrangements are completed. It is expected, however, to add largely to the traffic of the Long Island system. It will not only connect with Long Beach and : hattan Beach, but will lead to the development of the country along Jamaica Bay. Part of the plats to glevelop the summer travel between New-England points and the Long Island sea-hore invoive the start ing of a ferry between Wilson's Point, Conn., and Oyster Bay, L. I. The present through trains of the Long Island-New-England route are carried across the sound by steamer. It is proposed to have ferryboats in sufficient number to make five voyages daily be-tween Oyster Eay and Wisson's Point, the number to be increased as the travel demands. Under this arrangement the local trains of the Housatonic and of the Long Island roads may be availed of by persons living within reach of the two roads. The New York Bay Extension road may be completed in time for the coming season, as the difficulties of construction are slight. It will also serve to take up some of the land which might be in the eyes of the Vanderbilts, should they choose to fight Mr. Corbin in Long Island.

Mr. Corbin yesterday authorized an emphatic denial of a report telegraphed from Loston to the effect that the financial plans of the New-York and New-England road contemplated the issue of \$8,000,000 "collateral trust bonds to be exchangeable for New-England stock."

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE DIRECTORS

The Whoeling and Lake Eric Railway stockholders from seven to nine. The old board was chosen for the ensuing year, and Frank H. Lawrence, of New-York, and G. E. Pomeroy, of Toledo, were added to the board. The first train from Wheeling was run over the Wheeling The old board was ch and Lake Eric road on Monday. The road now enters Wheeling over the whiching below that the opening of the dispatches from that city say that the opening of the new connection causes gratification in that part of West Virginia, as in addition to a direct passenger line to the West a direct outlet is furnished from the northern West a direct outlet is furnished from tweet West Virginia coal and coke regions to the lakes.

ONE OF THE MANY TUNNEL SCHEMES. The annual meeting of the New-York and New-Jersey Terminal Railway Company was to have been Jersey Terminal Rallway Company was to have been held vesterday, but it was portponed until next Monday. President Steng said that the company had succeeded in getting all but one consent of property interests in Fourteenth-st., which would assure the right of way from the North River to the East River. This is one of the many schemes for tunnels, assuling New York of the many schemes for tuonels assailing New-York which now fill the air, but which may never disturb the which now lill the air, but which may never disturb the earth under the water. It is proposed to build a rull-way tunnel from the "railroad centre" in the Hackensack Meadows, passing under the Rudson River at a depth of 125 feet from the surface, to Fourteenth-st., under Fourteenth-st. to Union Square, and under Fourtee from Irving Place to the East River. The scheme also contemplates a line transming southward under Hudson-st. to Chamters-st., and there centinuing to a terminus order Boudest, near Wall-st. The blaced at \$16,500,000, to cover the The approximate cost is the track-construction, terminal yards, etc. The cost of electric light-

ATTACHED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF TAXES. Kansas City, Feb. 2.—A Carthage, Mo., dispatch says "For a number of years the "Frisco" railway has refused to pay the taxes assessed against it by the county. The to pay the taxes assessed against it by the county. The failure of the county to force payment induced the people to believe that if a railway corporation could evade jayment they could do the same, and for the past year they have been doing so. To bring the initway company to terms and to uphoid the authority and dignity of the county, the county collector was instructed to attach every freight train that should stop at Carthage. Passenger trains were exempted, because the officials did not care to interfere with the mails. Word of the lesinance of the attachments was passed along the 'Frisco' line to-day and attachments was passed along the 'Frisco' line to-day, and every freight was sent through the town on express time without stopping. The collector, finding himself outwitted on that point attached the station and all its contents, which to-night are in the hands of the sheriff.

THE PIEDMONT AND CUMBERLAND'S ELECTION. Baltimore, Feb. 2.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Pictmont and Cumberland Radread Company was held to-day at the offices of the West Virginia Central Rallway Company. The following directors were re-elected: Henry G. Davis, Stephen B. Eikins, Arthur P. Gorman, W. H. Gorman, William J. Read, R. D. Barelay and W. H. Gorman, William J. Read, R. D. Barclay and Gootze C. Wilkins, the last two representing the stock owned by the Pennsylvania Raliford Company. Subsequently the directors met and re-closed Henry G. Davis president, T. B. Pavis vice-president, and E. W. S. Mootz screetary and treasure.

The stockholders of the Cumberland Coal Company also re-fected the following directors: Henry G. Davis, Stephen B. Eikins., Arthur P. Gorman, Robert Ober and William H. Gorman. The last-named will be re-cleeted president, and Arthur W. Scilman, secretary, at the meeting of the Road of Directors.

Board of Directors.

TO INCRESSE ITS CAPITALIZATION.

Albany, Feb. 2. he Railroad Commission has approved the application of the Herkimer. Newpert and Polant Railway Company for an increase of capital stock from \$150,000 to \$500,000. It is shown that the cest of construction and equipment of the road to date is \$522,410, and that the proposed increase is rendered necessary in order to pay the noting indebtedness of the company, and to pay the contractor now under centract in the buf-dimer of the railroad and supplying further equipment and to pay for further improvements in straightening the road, the estimated cost of which is \$100,000. TO INCREASE ITS CAPITALIZATION.

NOT TO EXPERIMENT WITH ELECTRICITY. NOT TO EXPERIMENT WITH Chicago, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Illinois Central Chicago, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Illinois Central Board of Directors yesterday the project of using electricity as a motive power for trains was abandoned. The special committee of directors which has been investigating the committee of directors which has been investigating the committee of directors which has been investigating the matter reported that so far as they could ascertain, the development of electricity as a mosty power has not yet gone far enough to warrant the company in attempting to use it in place of steam. The Hilmels Central uses soft coil, which costs about \$1.50 per ten. There has been some talk of a change to hard coal on suburban trains. Hard coal would cost about \$5 a ten, and it would require as many tons of hard coal to run trains as soft coal. The company professes to be anxious to mbolish the smoke muisance, but if flocs not see its way clear to increasing the coal bills 216 per cent for the same of cleanliness. the coal bills 216 per cent for the sake of cleanliness.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY AND MARTINSBURG Carlisle, Penn., Feb. 2 (Special).—The following directors are elected by the stockholders of the Cumberland Valley were elected by the stockholders of the Cumber and Valley and Matinsburg Railroad Company for the enuing year: Thomas B. Kennedy, G. M. Bowers, Channey Ives, M. C. Kennedy, A. J. Thomas, Holmes Conrad, J. F. Boyd, John Stewart, E. B. Fulconer, W. T. Stewart, J. B. Russell, German Smith and Dr. R. W. Stone. The directors elected Thomas B. Kennedy president, M. T. Install, Consults. gles secretary, and James B. Russell treasure.

THE CONTROL OF THE MONTANA UNION. Hieron, Mont., Feb. 2.—Papers were filed in the United States District Court yesterday by the Northern Paccille to prevent the directors of the Montana Union from tak-ting any action prejudicial to the interests of the Northern Pacific. At present the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific enjoy equal traffic advantages over the Mon-tana Union, that line being owned by both compaties. But the present arrangement will expire soon, and the Northern Pacific officials took this action to protect their interests, as they heard of the new deal to be made with the Union Pacific alone, which would shut them out of Butte and Ana-onda and cut off their revenues from the mines and smelters.

ROCK ISLAND'S EARNINGS IN JANUARY. Chicago, Feb. 2.—The estinated gross carnings of the Rock Island system, including the lines both east and west of the Missouri River, for the menth of January, are \$1,202,544, an increase as compared with those of the corresponding period last year of \$195,057.

MILEAGE ON REFRIGERATOR CARS, Chicago, Feb. 2.—A meeting of the managers of the lines in the Central Traffic Association has been called for next Thursday, to further consider the question of mileage on refrigerator cars, with reference to the prop-

sition to reduce the rate from one cent to three-fourths of s cent a mile. At the same time it is proposed to again take up the nexter of switching charges and cartage in Chicago.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

PROBABLE TRANSFER TO THE READING RAIL-ROAD TO-DAY-STATUS OF BONDHOLDERS. Philadelphia, Feb. 2 .- "The Ledger," in its financial article to-morrow, will say: In the Poughkeepsie Pridge matter, the expectation is that the ownership of three-fourths of the stock of the Delaware and New-England Railroad will be transferred to the Read-ing railroad to-day, carrying with it control of the roads connecting with the bridge. If this is done, a new board of directors of the Delaware and New-England Railroad will be chosen in the Reading Railroad interest, with Mr. McLeod as president. John S. Wilson, the president of the bridge company and of the Central New-England and Western Railroad, ex

and New-England directors, endeavoring to settle the subjects of difference with bridge bondholders, but we understand that no final adjustment has been made. If the deal is matured to-day the Rending will thus enter upon constructive pessession of the bridge and its connecting railroads without the actual status of the bondholders who possess the mortgage of the bridge being determined. The final difference, we learn, is limited to a request that the Delaware and New-England people consent to the bridge bondholders getting Engined people consent to the bridge bondarders getting first income bonds for the 25 per cent of their bridge bonds remaining unfunded, instead of second income bonds, as proposed in the plan. This the Delaware and New-England will not concede, though the Reading management is willing to have it done.

pects to retire from office to-day. There were pro-

tracted conferences in this city yesterday between

President McLeod, President Wilson and the Delaward

COMMISSIONS ON IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

Chicago, Feb. 2.-Chairman Finley, of the Western Passenger Association, issued a decision to-day on the question of commissions to be paid on immigrant traffic from New-York to California points. This is the Rock Island Appeal case, in which a Board of Arbitration declared that the appellant was entitled to relief on the business in question, but did not fix the extent of the relief to which it was entitled. The duty devolved upon the chairman, but not being aided by information that would enable him to name a specific amount which would fully protect mem-bers against outside competition, he reaches the conbers against outside competition, he reaches the con-clusion that extreme measures must be taken to secure equality. He therefore permits each line to pay such commissions as may be required to meet the competition of outside lines on seaboard immigrant traffic destined to California points.

The immediate effect of this ruling will be to force all roads not having tran-Missouri lines of their own out of business. The commission now being paid in New-York on this traffic is \$13. One dollar is the authorized commission from New-York to Chicago, and \$2 the authorized commission from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. Add \$10 to these amounts In order to meet the outside competition and the entire gate between Chicago and the Missouri River is absorbed. This completely forces out of the beyond the Misouri River, and the Rock Island will get a little over 86 a passenger hauled from Chicago to Denver. The probability is that the roads in interest will now get together and agree to the payment of some reasonable commission which shall not under any circumstances be departed from.

THE NORTHWEST RATE WAR. Chicago, Feb. 2 .- A meeting of the Northwestern

Committee of the Western Passenger Association has sen called for next Saturday, to confer with representatives of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Michigan Central and the Chicago and Grand Trunk, concerning rates via Chicago and St. Paul, to and from points in the Northwest, and also the cut rates of the "Soo" line and Canadian Pacific. In the eantime the "Soo" has issued a flaming circular, calla rate of \$12 50 from St. Paul to Detroit, against the regular rate of \$19 25, with proportional cuts to other points. ing attention to its "boycott tariff," in which it quotes

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI'S ANSWER Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—The Ohio and Mississippi Rall-way Company has filed in the Circuit Court its answer in the quo warranto proceedings brought by the Baltimore and Ohlo Railway interests. The answer attacks the validity of the election of directors on the ground that the proxy votes of the stock of Brown, shipley & Co., of London, Eng., were illegal, and that there was a secret purpose to issue new certificates in such a manner as to transfer to the Baltimore and Ohto the entire control of the Ohio and Mississippi.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HARLEM ROAD. Albany, Feb. 2 (Special).—The report of the New-York and Harlem Railway Company for the last quarter of last year shows: Gross carnings, \$304,710; net income, \$106,-709. The corresponding quarter of 1890 showed: Gross earnings, \$266.385; net earnings, \$81,172.

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE WORSE THAN EVER. Kansas City, Feb. 2.-There is another grain blockade at Kansas City and this morning the Burlington sent word to the members of the Board of Trade that unless relief was given it either by unloading or transferring would to-night order that no more cars be loaded for Kansas City, and that those in transit be side-tracked out in the country somewhere. The other roads are in practically the same condition. The trouble seems to be that the commission men are letting too much grain come in, for which there is no market, and to save the cost of ing all of it are allowing it to remain in the cars

CYRUS W. FIELD GAINING STRENGTH.

Cyrus W. Field is slowly but surely gaining strength. The doctor said last evening that he considered his patient out of danger. He spent a quiet day yester day, and was able to take some nourishment.

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